

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

NO. 15,099. VOL. 101. NO. 16.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1863.

THREE CENTS.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

NATHAN HALE, CHARLES HALE, CHARLES F. DUNBAR, CHARLES HALE, Publisher.

Established March 1, 1814.

Printed every morning, except Sundays.

VERSES.—NIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.—IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE, 10 and 12, STATE STREET, BOSTON, Massachusetts.

Also published at the same office, the BOSTON SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER, ISSUED ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE.—Four dollars per annum. THREE DOLLARS when paid in advance.

Also published at the same office, every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER: WEEKLY ISSUE, FOR ONE DOLLAR PAPER, when paid in advance.

To Clubs.

We will send three copies of the Daily Advertiser, one year, by mail, for twenty-one dollars; five copies for thirty dollars; or ten copies for fifty dollars.

PROTECTIVE

War-Claim Association FOR NEW ENGLAND.

Officer, No. 11 Railroad Exchange, Boston, Mass.

Chief Justice BIGELOW, President.

His Excellency, Gen. ALFRED AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Vice President.

WALDO HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

ST. RAY HOWE, Secretary.

Directors.

Judge Hovey, Joseph Colquidge, George B. Emerson, Edward Atkinson, William Appleton, Quincy L. Shaw, Richard Ferdinand, Charles L. Shattuck, George W. Scott, Patrick Donahue, James F. Connelley, F. W. Lincoln, Jr.

OBJECTS.

The objects of this association are:

1. To secure to soldiers or sailors, and their families, any claims for pay, rations, &c., at the least cost to the claimants.

2. To protect soldiers or sailors, and their families, from imposture and fraud.

3. To prevent false claims from being made against the pay of soldiers or sailors.

4. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors, or their families needing it.

The Board of Directors approves of the character and standing of those gentlemen who will be guaranteed to the public that the business of the society will be conducted with strict integrity.

All applications relating to the business of the Association, whether by letter or in person, should be made to the Secretary, No. 11 Railroad Exchange, Boston, Mass., by January 1st.

GOMEZ & SALAS, No. 16 Office street, corner of Lampardine, HAVANA.

CONSIGNMENTS OF PRODUCE, NAILS, LUMBER, COOPERS, STOCK, &c., collected. Advances made and information of the state of the market given by their authorized Agents, Boston.

LANG & DELANO, 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

—FOR—

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE.

TO BE THE STANDARD!

For sale in every variety—As Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable Platform and Counter Scales; Butchers' Druggists' and Bankers' Scales, &c., &c.

At their Warehouses.

118 MILK STREET, 118 (Corner of Saffron-wark street)

FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

LANG & DELANO,

No. 57 India wharf, Boston.

FAIRBANK

DAILY ADVERTISER.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1863.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guarantee of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

The President's proclamation of emancipation will attract the eye of every reader. No instrument more momentous in import has ever been published since the Declaration of American Independence challenged the attention of the world; and this proclamation affects the welfare of as large a number of human beings as did that. It is brief and explicit. It is couched in terms which set at naught much of the criticism that has been wasted upon the measure by malcontents. The President issues the proclamation in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure. By virtue of this power and for this purpose he orders and declares that all persons held as slaves in the disloyal States and parts of States, **ARE AND HENCEFORWARD SHALL BE FREE**; that the executive government including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons. The President enjoins upon the people thus declared to be free, to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defense. He recommends to them, in all cases when allowed, to labor faithfully for wages; and announces that they may be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts and to man vessels.

The Montgomerie Constitution differs from the handiwork of Washington and his compatriots in but few respects, but every one of these is an invasion of the rights of the people. Considerations such as these, quite independent of anything connected with the question of slavery, would be enough to determine the election in New Hampshire. Upon that vexed subject, moreover, there is no reason to doubt that the people of New Hampshire still hold the same views which have characterized their political action in important emergencies of the country's history, and which in particular led them to turn their backs upon one of their own distinguished fellow-citizens, formerly the most popular and most successful leader in their politics, who when he had attained the proud position of President of the United States, gave the influence of his administration to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Then, if ever, we might have expected New Hampshire to latten in the support of principles dear to the heart of freedom everywhere. Now surely we may look to the people of that State for a vote that shall vindicate those principles afresh. But there is work to be done in the canvass; it must not be neglected. The absence of the soldiers and seamen in the war must be made up by renewed vigor of their friends at home; so that a voice may come down from the Granite hills next March that shall decide in emphatic tones to the country and to the world, the unalterable fate wherever it may go (and there is no nook or corner where it will not penetrate) the referendum of this calamity.

The Suez CANAL.—Our private letters from Egypt state that the opening of the provisional canal as far as Lake Timsah, was celebrated on the 18th of November with great ceremony. At ten o'clock in the morning M. de Lessups, in presence of an immense crowd, gave the word, "By command of His Highness Said Pacha, Vice Roy of Egypt," and the waters of the Mediterranean gushed half-way across the isthmus. Dinner was served for a party of three hundred and fifty guests; a Te Deum was performed in the Catholic church, besides Mohamedan services in the mosque. The ladies who were present as guests were drawn about in wagons attached to six dromedaries apiece while the men rode on horseback. The Arabs amused themselves by catching the sea-fish that drifted into the unaccustomed places. In the evening there were fire-works, illuminations and a ball. A chalet for the accommodation of the Vice Roy is built at the town on Lake Timsah, and in short M. de Lessups's favorite motto "aepere terram gentium," is beginning to be realized.

GOVERNOR MORGAN.—Some attempts have very recently been made to excite odium against Governor Morgan of New York (now about to retire from office) because of his appointment by the President. As he has never drawn a cent of pay under the appointment, and as he is sent upon the 22d ultimo his resignation, to take effect yesterday, we see that the conduct of other loyal governors has been as praiseworthy as that of Governor Morgan in this respect. We are proud to admit the fact at once; but no other Governor happened to preside over so large a State.

In this incidental circumstance surely is found a justification for the bestowal upon the Governor of New York of an honorary distinction which springs from the cordial sympathy of the moral sense of the whole world.

It is worthy of note that while the interval of one hundred days intervening between the 22d of September and the 1st of January has been regarded by those adverse to this measure as a proper period for stating their objections, and while they have taken advantage of the opportunity to the full, not only have no very decided expressions of public opinion been elicited in this State to gentlemen who have displayed signal efficiency in the public service. If it be said that the conduct of other loyal governors has been as praiseworthy as that of Governor Morgan in this respect, we are proud to admit the fact at once; but no other Governor happened to preside over so large a State.

In this incidental circumstance surely is found a justification for the bestowal upon the Governor of New York of an honorary distinction which springs from the cordial sympathy of the moral sense of the whole world.

The customaries committees were appointed, Joseph C. Hilliard, esq., of Exeter being Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, and Hon. Amos Tuck of Exeter, being chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. An informal ballot for Governor was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes. 173
Hon. A. Hilliard, 166
Joseph Gilman, Concord, 56
Walter Hartman, Warner, 96
Frederick Smyth, Manchester, 64
Daniel Smith, Dover, 54
N. L. Pattee, Antrim, 24
Scattering. 23

Mr. Gilmore's nomination was made unanimous.

The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore existing, to rally to the standard of the government, and to make every effort to subdue the rebellion, which has been committed against the Union.

2. Resolved, unfeeling in prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the slaves, in a noble and generous spirit, to sustain the administration, and we will heartily support the present national administration in using the most vigorous and decisive measures to effect its object.

3. Whatever remains undone on the part of the government for the subjugation of traitors, we trust, we may and should make every reasonable effort to assist in the accomplishment of that object.

4. The following resolutions, prepared by Hon. Amos Tuck, Chairman of the Committee, were adopted:

1. In the dark and troubled night now upon the country, amidst sorrow, public and private, the spirit of this nation, the spirit of the people, and of all who have given their support, call upon all men who love their country, without distinction of parties heretofore

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER
COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Financial Matters.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 1.
There was an increased business in the specialty stock's today, and higher prices were generally received. Ogdensburg 24 miles advanced to 18¢. Government securities were mostly sold at 100, and at 98, 4½ per cent. Treasury 7-10 years sold at 102, 12½ debt certificates 96¢, double demand notes 12½, American gold 13½.

The sound shares were strong, with a light business, and with little change in prices. The prospect of a further issue of Treasury notes will further advance prices.

Money continues easy, and the speculative action in stocks is without influence on the price. The demand is moderate and the tendency of the market still favors the bull.

The exports of produce from New York for the past year amount to \$155,881,094, being larger than in any previous year. Total exports during 1862, \$26,882,712. The imports were \$175,383,194.

The carriage of the Chicago and North Western road for the week ending Dec. 21, was \$8,683,26, gain \$600,190. The carriage of the New York Central, \$1,000,000.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, on the State of Missouri bonds issued to the Hamlet and St. John RR, now in New York, were paid in full.

This makes the third coupon paid within the last three months.

The New Bedford and Taunton RR Co pay a dividend of 6 per cent.

The eighteenth annual report to the stockholders of the Providence and Worcester RR has been published. The following are the results for the twelve months ending on the 30th of November last:

Total income.....\$327,456 Total expense.....\$307,600

Earnings after deducting expenses.....\$10,856 Total dividends paid.....\$10,600

Dividends interest paid on bonds due.....\$8,700 Total interest received on deposits.....\$1,342 28

Loss interest received on deposits.....\$1,000 98

7,416 90

Net income for the year.....\$10,856 98

The directors congratulate the stockholders that, notwithstanding the miles along the road, the road has done well, and the amount of business done has still been enabled to declare their customary annual dividends of 4 per cent, while paying at the same time the sum of \$10,856 98.

In view of the expense diminished earnings, and to provide for the payment of the maturing bonds and some extraordinary expenses of the road due to the war, it is proposed by the President, of 500 additional shares of the capital stock, whenever, in his opinion, it should be required.

The Directors are of the opinion that the diminished value in both its passenger and freight department, such sale has not yet been made, but it is now proposed to sell that amount of stock for the 7th of this month, and the stock will stand at 100.

and the directors say it is not probable that any further issue of stock will be required.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.

The light is a fixed one, 16 feet high, mounted by a bright lantern.

The light is 14 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is iron, 100 feet high, slightly conical, and painted white. It stands near the northeast corner of the fort, with the keep on the south, a bastion on either side, in the angle between the two bastions.

On the 1st of October, 1862, a light was exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Cape Bahia de la Guia.